

P JOINT CASE MANAGEMENT STATEMENT; Case No. 3:23-cv-01098-AGT

Page 2 of 22 1 **INC.**; **ROBERT BUGATTO ENTERPRISES, INC.; ALASKA ICE** 2 SEAFOODS, INC.; LONG FISHERIES, INC.; CAITO FISHERIES, INC.; CAITO 3 FISHERIES, LLC; SOUTHWIND FOODS, 4 LLC; FISHERMEN'S CATCH, INC.; **GLOBAL QUALITY FOODS, INC.**; 5 **GLOBAL QUALITY SEAFOOD LLC;** OCEAN KING FISH INC.; BORNSTEIN 6 **SEAFOODS, INC.; ASTORIA PACIFIC** SEAFOODS, LLC; and DOES 30-60, 7 Defendants. 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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Plaintiffs Brand Little ("Little") and Robin Burns ("Burns") (collectively, "Plaintiffs") and Defendants Pacific Seafood Procurement, LLC, Pacific Seafood Distribution, LLC, Pacific Seafood Processing, LLC, Pacific Seafood USA, LLC, Dulcich, Inc., Pacific Seafood – Eureka, LLC; Pacific Seafood - Charleston, LLC, Pacific Seafood - Warrenton, LLC, Pacific Seafood -Newport, LLC, Pacific Seafood – Brookings, LLC, Pacific Seafood – Westport, LLC, and Pacific Surimi – Newport LLC (collectively, "Pacific Seafood"), Blue River Seafood, Inc.; Safe Coast Seafoods, LLC; Safe Coast Seafoods Washington, LLC (collectively, "Safe Coast"), Ocean Gold Seafoods, Inc. ("Ocean Gold"), Nor-Cal Seafood, Inc. ("Nor-Cal"), Kevin Lee, American Seafood Exp, Inc. ("ASE"), California Shellfish Company, Inc. and Robert Bugatto Enterprises, Inc. (collectively, "Hallmark"), Alaska Ice Seafoods, Inc. and Long Fisheries, Inc. (collectively, "Fathom Seafood"), Caito Fisheries, Inc. ("Caito Fisheries, Inc."), Caito Fisheries, LLC, and Southwind Foods, LLC ("Caito Fisheries, LLC/Southwind"), Fishermen's Catch, Inc. ("Fishermen's Catch"), Global Quality Foods, Inc. ("Global Quality Foods, Inc."), Global Quality Seafood LLC ("Global Quality Seafood LLC"), Ocean King Fish Inc. ("Ocean King"), Bornstein Seafoods, Inc. and Astoria Pacific Seafoods, LLC, (collectively, "Bornstein")¹, jointly submit this Joint Case Management Statement pursuant to the Standing Order for All Judges of the Northern District of California and Civil Local Rule 16-9.

1. Jurisdiction and Service

This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over this case pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 (federal question), 1332 (class action diversity jurisdiction), 1337(a) (antitrust), and 1367 (supplemental jurisdiction). This Court additionally has jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' claim for injunctive relief pursuant to Section 16 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 26. There are no issues presently pending with regard to personal service, and no parties remain to be served.

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¹ Plaintiffs understand that all Defendants have approved the contents of this document. However, as of the time of filing, formal approval to sign on behalf of certain counsel had not yet been received. Signatures for such counsel have been omitted.

Plaintiffs

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2. Facts

Plaintiffs allege that Defendants, who ostensibly compete as ex vessel Dungeness crab buyers, entered into, and continue to operate under a continuing agreement, understanding, and/or conspiracy in restraint of trade, the purpose of and effect of which is to fix, control, and suppress the prices paid for Dungeness crab in the Pacific NW Area by Defendants and other buyers. The Pacific NW Area is defined as California, coastal Washington (which excludes Puget Sound), and Oregon.

Plaintiffs allege that starting with at least the 2015-16 season and continuing to present, Defendants' conspiracy has operated, and has been maintained and furthered, by, among other things:

- Defendants allowing Pacific Seafood to set the opening price for the Pacific NW Area, refusing to offer a price, or even negotiate a price with crabbers, until Pacific Seafood offers one, and when Pacific Seafood refuses to offer or negotiate an opening price, Defendants following suit;
- Once Pacific Seafood sets the opening price, Defendants following that price in the ex vessel prices they offer to crabbers;
- Defendants actively coordinating the ex vessel prices that they offer to crabbers as the season progresses, including, without limitation, agreeing not to pay prices above specified levels;
- Defendants regularly sharing amongst themselves sensitive, current, and forward looking, competitive information, such as, without limitation, the ex vessel prices they are paying or will pay in the future (including any limits thereto), what other Defendants and nondefendant buyers are paying for crab, how much crab they are expecting or hoping to buy, what ex vessel prices crabbers are asking for;
- Defendants actively recruiting other buyers into their conspiracy by, *inter alia*, offering them economic benefits if they agree to "participate" in keeping ex vessel prices at the cartel's desired level and by threatening such buyers with economic harms if they refuse

to participate;

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- Defendants punishing one another and other buyers for not abiding by the terms of the conspiracy in ways that include, without limitation, offering unreasonably cheap crab to the non-compliant buyer's customers, withholding business from the buyer, encouraging crabbers and others not to do business with the buyer (including by making false statements about the buyer), withholding payments to the buyer of moneys owed, and taking actions to limit the buyers' access to port infrastructure such as dock space and hoists;
- Defendants punishing crabbers who sell to non-cartel buyers by inter alia, refusing to buy crab or other seafood products from the crabbers, which, because of consolidation of control at the port level, means offending crabbers don't have anywhere to sell their products; and
- Defendants buying and selling fresh crab from each other "out of the back door," which allows a resident Defendant buyer in a given port to purchase the crab ex vessel, at the artificially suppressed ex vessel price, before quickly selling it at or only slightly above that price to another Defendant, removing the upwards price pressure previously created by "white van" buyers—buyers that don't have facilities in a given port and instead bring trucks in to load up and transport crab elsewhere—who previously bought crab directly from the crabbers in those ports, driving up prices.

The primary factual issues to be resolved include:

- a) Whether Defendants conspired to fix, control, and suppress the ex vessel price of Dungeness crab in the Pacific NW Area during the Class Period (defined below);
- b) Whether Defendants shared competitively sensitive information during the Class Period;
- c) Whether and by how much Defendants' conduct caused the Pacific NW Area ex vessel price for Dungeness crab to be suppressed, injuring Plaintiffs and other members of the proposed class during the Class Period;

- d) Whether Defendants actively concealed their illegal agreement, preventing Plaintiffs' discovery thereof;
- e) The amount of Plaintiffs' and class member damages.

The foregoing list of facts and factual issues are not intended to be exhaustive, and Plaintiffs reserve the right to pursue discovery concerning and prove at trial other and additional facts and factual issues.

Defendants

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With the exception of Ocean King – who intends to file a Motion to Dismiss on March 14, 2025, Defendants have answered and denied (or will do so in advance of the CMC or soon thereafter per stipulation with Plaintiffs) the material allegations of the operative complaint and denied that Plaintiffs are entitled to certification of any class, damages, or any relief whatsoever. Defendants deny that they have entered into a conspiracy, or any unlawful agreement at all, to restrain trade or otherwise suppress the price of ex vessel Dungeness crab. The more than 30 Defendants in this case have different business operations, different business models, operate in different ports and utilize different supply chains. Plaintiffs' allegations of a broad, coast-wide conspiracy to fix the prices of ex vessel Dungeness crab is unsupported and implausible.

Defendants specifically deny any agreement to allow Pacific Seafood to set the season opening ex vessel price for Dungeness crab, or the ex vessel at any time, and deny that they engaged in any price coordination whatsoever. Defendants deny recruiting any ex vessel buyers into the non-existent conspiracy or punishing other buyers or crabbers for their pricing or other market conduct. Defendants further deny any wrongdoing in connection with Plaintiffs' "out of the back door" buying claims, and deny any violations of the Sherman Act, the Cartwright Act, or any other violations of federal or state law alleged.

The evidence in this case will show that the ex vessel Dungeness crab market is highly competitive, and the prices fisherman receive result from the supply and demand in a particular port on a given day. The evidence will also show that Defendants act independently, each its own economic self-interest, and vigorously compete with one another. The allegations in the operative

restraint of trade.

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Plaintiffs' allegations that Pacific Seafood always makes the first offer for ex vessel crab, which is followed by the other Defendants, is not true and not the result of any coordinated conduct. To the extent Defendants price similarly, such conduct is consistent with independent decisions in which buyer's act in their own self-interest and such price leadership is observed and recognized in many markets in the absence of any collusion. Similarly, Plaintiffs' contentions that buyers and crabbers gather information on what others are paying is normal and routine business conduct

and can be procompetitive, and not necessarily indicative of a conspiracy or illegal agreement in

complaint describe lawful, unilateral conduct typically found in a competitive marketplace.

Defendants also deny the various meetings alleged in the operative complaint, including the meetings that Confidential Informant #1 claims to have participated in, except that some Defendants did participate in the lawful, state-supervised pricing negotiations in December 2023 organized by the Oregon Department of Agriculture pursuant to ORS 646.739 to set a season opening price as authorized and required by Oregon law. A private party's participation in that meeting is immunized from federal and state antitrust liability.

Defendants agree that, at least at this early stage in the litigation, the primary factual issues to be decided are likely to include those identified by Plaintiffs, but may also include, without limitation, the following:

- a) Whether parallel ex vessel Dungeness crab pricing or price similarities, if any, during the alleged class period was the result of unilateral conduct, or other lawful conduct, such as a state-authorized process and decision;
- b) Whether Plaintiffs sold Dungeness crab to any buyers participating in an alleged conspiracy as necessary to demonstrate standing and antitrust injury;
 - c) Whether any such sales occurred during the applicable statute of limitations;
- d) Whether Ms. Burns has the right to assert antitrust claims that may have belonged to her deceased husband, or whether those the rights to assert those claims are held by other nonparties;
 - e) Whether Plaintiffs suffered any injury as a result of Defendants' alleged conduct;

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f) Whether D	Defendants' al	leged conduct l	nad the effect	of setting the	e prices of	ex v	essel
crab below competiti	ive levels; and	d					

g) Whether Plaintiffs can provide a methodology that uses common proof to show classwide injury and a method for determining class member damages caused by any agreement in restraint of trade.

Defendants reserve rights to supplement this statement of facts and fact issues as the case progresses through discovery.

3. <u>Legal Issues</u>

The parties reserve the right to supplement or amend this statement of disputed legal issues. By submitting this joint list, no party concedes anything regarding any of the issues. The primary legal issues to be resolved include:

- a) Whether Defendants engaged in a combination or conspiracy to fix, control, and/or suppress the ex vessel price of Dungeness crab in the Pacific NW Area, constituting a per se violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act and the Cartwright Act;
- b) Whether Defendants' exchange of sensitive competitive information constitutes, in and of itself, an unlawful restraint of trade, in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act and Cartwright Act, including the appropriate standard of review;
- c) Whether Defendants' conduct violates the California's Unfair Competition Law;
- d) Whether Defendants' conduct caused the suppression of ex vessel prices in the Pacific NW Area that substantially injured Plaintiffs, and putative class members;
- e) Whether Plaintiffs have standing to assert their claims;
- f) Whether the Plaintiffs have sustained an antitrust injury proximately caused by Defendants' actions;
- g) Whether successor liability is applicable;
- h) Whether a class or classes should be certified, including whether the requirements of Rule 23(a) and (b) have been met, and whether there are common factual and legal issues that predominate over individualized issues sufficient to certify the alleged classes;

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i)	Whether Plaintiffs have suffered damages and, if so, the appropriate measure of
	damages;

- j) Whether Defendants can prove cognizable affirmative defenses; and
- k) Whether the Second Amended Complaint fails to state a claim a matter of law under FRCP 12(b)(6) as against Defendant Ocean King.

4. Motions

Following the Court's January 17, 2025 denial of Defendants' Omnibus Motion to Dismiss the First Amended Class Complaint, except as to Defendants Ocean King, South Bend and Swanes Holdings, Dkt. 242, on January 30, 2025, Plaintiffs filed a motion pursuant to Local Rule 7-11 requesting that the Court lift the discovery stay currently in place, Dkt. 246. On February 18, 2025, the Court granted Plaintiffs' motion and lifted the discovery stay. Dkt. 259.

Plaintiffs filed the Second Amended Class Complaint on February 7, 2025, adding allegations concerning Defendant Ocean King Fish, Inc. Dkt. 255. Ocean King's deadline to respond to the Second Amended Class Complaint is March 14, 2025, per stipulated order. Dkt. 260.

Plaintiffs intend to file a motion for class certification, expect to file *Daubert* motions, and will consider the appropriateness of dispositive motion practice. Defendants intend to oppose Plaintiffs' motion for class certification, and expect to file *Daubert* motions and dispositive motions after the close of fact and expert discovery.

5. Amendment of Pleadings

As provided in section 16, below, the Parties propose January 12, 2026 as the deadline for Plaintiffs to amend the pleadings to add additional defendants.

6. Evidence Preservation

The Parties certify that their respective counsel have reviewed the Guidelines Relating to the Discovery of Electronically Stored Information ("ESI Guidelines") and confirm that they met and conferred pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(f) on February 3, 2025 (the "Rule 26(f) conference"). Discussion of the matters raised in the Rule 26(f) conference concerning

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preservation of evidence of the personal electronic devices of certain Defendants' owners and employees are ongoing, as further detailed in the Parties Joint Rule 26(f) Report, filed concurrently herewith.

7. <u>Disclosures</u>

In conformity with the parties' proposed case schedule provided below, and with the exception of Defendant Ocean King, the Parties will exchange Initial Disclosures on or before March 7, 2025. Per agreement with Plaintiffs, Defendant Ocean King will serve its Initial Disclosures at the time set for it to answer the complaint.

8. <u>Discovery</u>

Discovery to Date

The Court stayed discovery on June 23, 2023, pending resolution of the motion to dismiss the original complaint. Dkt. 38. Prior to that order, Plaintiffs had served subpoenas on certain third parties and had received a production of documents, in response, from South Wind.

Plaintiffs were permitted to conduct limited discovery of Pacific Seafood, Safe Coast, Bornstein, Hallmark, ASE, Nor-Cal, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. Dkt. 61. Productions in response were received from the fish and wildlife departments, Pacific Seafood, Safe Coast, Bornstein, Hallmark, and Nor-Cal. Plaintiffs have served all Defendants the documents that have been produced to Plaintiffs thus far.

On February 18, 2025, the Court lifted the discovery stay. Dkt. 259. Following that order, Plaintiffs have served a first set of requests for production of documents on all Defendants.

Scope of Anticipated Discovery

This subject is addressed in the parties Rule 26(f) Report filed herewith.

<u>Limitations or Modifications of Discovery Rules</u>

This subject is addressed in the parties Rule 26(f) Report filed herewith.

ESI Protocol

The parties have exchanged drafts of an ESI protocol and expect to be able to resolve

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differences in those drafts through the meet and confer process.

Identified Discovery Disputes

(1) Number and timing of interrogatories and requests for admission.

As discussed in the parties' Rule 26(f) Report, the parties disagree on what limitations should be placed on the numbers of interrogatories and requests for admissions allotted to each party and when responses to contention interrogatories and requests for admission should be due.

(2) Records of communications by employees and owners of Defendants on personal electronic devices made on behalf of a Defendant and/or in the scope of their employment by, or agency for, the Defendant.

Plaintiffs take the position that such records of communications are in the possession, custody, or control of the parties; therefore, Plaintiffs and Defendants are obligated to undertake efforts to search for and produce such records, including those that may exist on the cell phone or other personal electronic device of the employee or owner, whether the device is issued by the Defendant or is the personal property of the owner or employee.

Certain Defendants have committed to undertaking efforts to conduct such searches, irrespective of whether the cell phone or electronic device was issued by them or is the personal property of their employee or owner.

Certain other Defendants object to this assertion and maintain that personal electronic devices of employees are not within their possession, custody or control, and have advised Plaintiffs that they must subpoena any such individuals.

(3) Identification of Confidential Informant #1 and Unnamed Co-conspirators #1 and #2.

Plaintiffs have refused Defendants' requests to identify Confidential Informant #1 and Unnamed Co-conspirators #1 and #2 without a formal discovery request, such as an Interrogatory.

Defendants contend Plaintiffs should identify them now without forcing Defendants to use an Interrogatory since they are critical sources for allegations throughout the operative complaint. Defendants are concerned that Plaintiffs have not advised these third parties to preserve documents and ESI relating to the allegations in the operative complaint and Defendants are not

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able to issue preservation letters. Defendants' counsel have requested that Plaintiffs provide the identities of Confidential Informant #1 and Unnamed Co-conspirators #1 and #2 during the Rule 26(f) conference, so that Defendants could send those entities document preservation requests. Defendants' counsel have now learned that Plaintiffs' counsel purports to have sent preservation requests to Confidential Informant # 1 and to Unnamed Co-conspirators #1 and #2, although disclaiming any obligation to do so. Defendants intend to do the same once they learn the identities of these persons because they have no insight into the scope or timing of Plaintiffs' preservation request.

Plaintiffs contend that they have no obligation to provide substantive factual information going to the merits of this action, except in response to a formal discovery request or as part of their initial disclosures; and it would be inappropriate for Plaintiffs' counsel to do so informally, given various considerations, including the advocate witness rule.

Plaintiffs and their counsel further have no obligation to instruct any party, other than Plaintiffs, to preserve documents. Notwithstanding that lack of obligation, Plaintiffs' counsel has sent document preservation requests to Confidential Informant #1, as well as to Unnamed Coconspirator #1 and #2.

9. Class Actions

Plaintiffs bring this case on behalf of themselves and two proposed classes consisting of:

- 1) Commercial crabbers who, from January 1, 2016 to present (the "Class Period"), sold ex vessel Dungeness crab they caught off the coast of, or landed in, California, Oregon, and/or Washington, seeking damages and injunctive relief for violations of § 1 of the Sherman Act; and
- 2) Commercial crabbers who, during the Class Period, sold ex vessel Dungeness crab they caught off the coast of and/or landed in California, seeking damages and injunctive relief for violations of California state law.

Defendants will oppose class certification on the grounds that the proposed classes do not meet the requirements of Rule 23.

The parties proposed briefing on Plaintiffs' motion for class certification commence on August 23, 2027, in accordance with the proposed schedule below, after the completion of fact and expert discovery.

The Parties certify that their counsel have reviewed the Procedural Guidance for Class Action Settlements.

10. Related Cases

The parties are unaware of any related cases.

11. <u>Relief</u>

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Plaintiffs request that the Court:

- (a) Certify the aforementioned classes pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure;
- (b) Adjudge and decree that the misconduct alleged violates Section 1 of the Sherman Act, California's Cartwright Act, and California's Unfair Competition Law;
- (c) Grant injunctive and other equitable relief as is necessary to protect the interests of Plaintiffs and the proposed class, including, but not limited to, an order barring Defendants from continuing to engage in illegal agreements and other conduct restraining competition in the Pacific NW Area ex vessel Dungeness crab market;
- (d) Award damages to Plaintiffs and the proposed class to the maximum amount allowed, and that judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and the proposed class be entered against Defendants in an amount to be trebled to the extent the law permits;
- (e) Award pre- and post-judgment interest, as provided by law, and that such interest be awarded at the highest legal rate;
- (f) Award Plaintiffs and the proposed class their reasonable costs and expenses incurred in this action, including counsel fees and expert fees; and
- (g) Grant such other further relief as the Court deems appropriate.

Defendants deny any wrongdoing and dispute that Plaintiffs or any member of the putative classes have been harmed in any way or are entitled to any damages or other relief.

12. Settlement and ADR

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Preliminary settlement discussions have occurred and are occurring between Plaintiffs and certain Defendants.

There do not appear at this time to be any key discovery or motions necessary to position the parties to negotiate a resolution.

As indicated in the parties' ADR certifications, the parties prefer to discuss ADR selection and any related schedule with the Court at the February 28, 2025 case management conference.

13. Other References

The Parties do not believe that this case is suitable for reference to a special master or the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation, and the Parties are not aware of any arbitration agreement between the Parties.

14. Narrowing of Issues

The Parties agree to meet and confer in good faith regarding how resolution of these issues may be expedited, as the case develops and discovery proceeds.

15. Expedited Trial Procedure

The Parties do not believe these cases are of the type to be handled under the Expedited Trial Procedure of General Order 64, Attachment A.

16. Scheduling

Parties jointly propose the following case schedule:

- February 7, 2025: last day to meet and confer regarding initial disclosures, early settlement, ADR process selection, and discovery plan;
- February 21, 2025: last day to file a rule 26(f) report, and file a case management statement;
- February 28, 2025: case management conference;
- March 7, 2025: initial disclosures due;
- May 30, 2025: status conference;
- August 29, 2025: status conference;
- December 5, 2025: status conference;

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- January 12, 2026: last day to amend pleadings/add parties;
- March 6, 2026: status conference;
- March 9, 2026: substantial completion of rolling document production;
- June 5, 2026: status conference;
- September 4, 2026: status conference;
- November 9, 2026: fact discovery closes;
- December 4, 2026: status conference;
- December 7, 2026: last day to file discovery motions relating to fact discovery;
- February 8, 2027: last day to exchange initial expert reports on issues for which the party bears the burden of proof;
- March 5, 2027: status conference;
- May 10, 2027: last day to exchange rebuttal expert reports;
- June 21, 2027: last day to exchange reply expert reports;
- July 9, 2027: close of expert discovery;
- June 4, 2027: status conference;
- August 23, 2027: last day for Plaintiffs to file class certification and all parties to file Daubert motions;
- October 4, 2027: last day for Defendants to file opposition to class certification and all parties to file oppositions to Daubert motions;
- September 3, 2027: status conference;
- November 1, 2027: last day to file replies ISO class certification and Daubert motions;
 - December 17, 2027: hearing on class certification and Daubert motions;
 - February 14, 2028: last day to file dispositive motions;
 - December 3, 2027: status conference;
- March 27, 2028: last day to file oppositions to dispositive motions;
- 26 April 24, 2028: last day to file replies ISO dispositive motions;
- 27 May 12, 2028: hearing on dispositive motions;
 - June 23, 2028: pretrial conference;

• July 24, 2028: first day of trial.

17. <u>Trial</u>

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Plaintiffs have demanded a jury trial. The parties agree it is difficult to estimate the length of a trial, but expect a jury trial to last approximately eight weeks.

18. Disclosure of Non-party Interested Entities or Persons

The Parties are not aware of any non-party interested entities or persons. The Parties have all filed a "Certification of Interested Entities or Persons" required by Civil Local Rule 3-15.

19. Professional Conduct

All attorneys of record for the Parties have reviewed the Guidelines for Professional Conduct for the Northern District of California.

Dated: February , 2025 GROSS KLEIN PC

By:

STUART G. GROSS

Stuart G. Gross (SBN 251019) Travis H.A. Smith (SBN 331305) Ross A. Middlemiss (SBN 323737)

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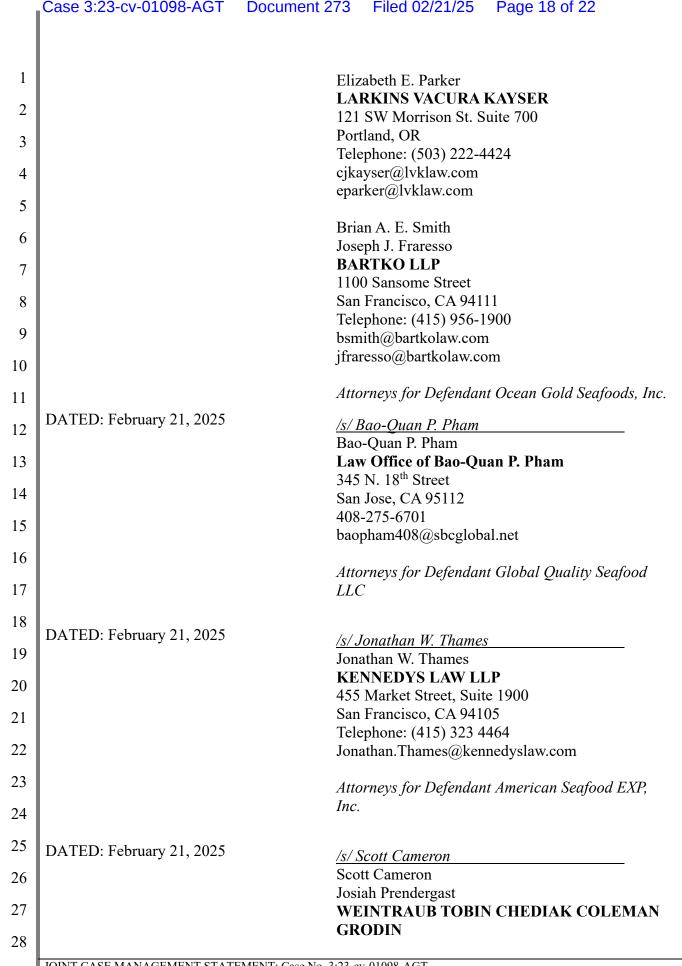
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DATED: February 21, 2025	/s/ Philip J. Wang
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1	DATED: February 21, 2025	Huechi Wong, Esq.				
2		HH LEGAL GROUP 2443 Fillmore Street, #380-4372				
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4		huechi@hhdisputes.com				
5		Attorney for Defendants Nor-Cal Seafood, In Kevin Lee	c. and			
6		Tierin Bee				
7						
8	<u>A</u>	TTESTATION UNDER L.R. 5-1(i)(3)				
9	Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 5-1(i)(3), I attest under the penalty of perjury that the above					
10	signatories authorized the use of an electronic signature and concurred in the filing of this					
11	document.					
12						
13	Dated: February 21, 2025	by: /s/ Stuart G. Gross				
14		STUART G. GROSS				
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